

# THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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## NSA bars eviction by the CIA

© New York Times News Service  
WASHINGTON, June 24—Leaders of the National Student Association are resisting efforts by the Central Intelligence Agency to evict the association from its rent-free headquarters here.

The association, the United States' largest college student organization, for two years has occupied a four-story building at 2115 S Street Northwest under a 15-year rent-free lease with the Independence Foundation of Boston.

The foundation has been identified as one of several that secretly channeled C.I.A. funds to the National Student Association from the early 1950's until last year.

Officers of the association disclosed the aid last February and announced that it had ended all ties with the federal agency.

The president, W. Eugene Groves, said lawyers for the association were negotiating with the C.I.A. over the agency's request that the building be vacated.

He said the association regarded the 15-year rent-free lease as a grant made to it under "an airtight legal contract."

"We are not about to give up an asset given to us two years ago," he remarked.

In the negotiations now under way, he reported, the association is exploring the possibility of ownership of the building being transferred either to itself or to some other entity—open and free from any conceivable ties with the agency.

Checks may be cashed by students, faculty, and staff, at the Bursar's Office, 1st floor, of the old Agriculture Building adjacent to the Commerce Building.



**Centrifuge Building**

This barn-like building next to Wenner-Gren, on Rose St. will house a computer and a centrifuge to be used in experiments for the National Aeronautical Space Agency conducted by the Aeronautical Research lab.

## New York to televise 'University of the Air'

© New York Times News Service

NEW YORK, June 27—The New York City and State universities will cosponsor a televised "University of the Air" starting next fall that will offer a full day of college courses each week to persons who cannot or do not want to attend regular classes.

Enrollment in the "University of the Air" will be open to all who care to register, regardless of their educational backgrounds. Persons who have not graduated from high school or elementary school can register and, if they meet the course requirements, will receive academic credit for the television courses.

However, if such students

want to apply their television credits toward an undergraduate degree, they would have to obtain matriculated or degree status at one of the city or state colleges participating in the "University of the Air" project. To obtain such status, they would have to meet the entrance standards of the college.

The television courses will be presented over channel 13 here and on channel 17 in Schenectady; channel 24 in Syracuse; channel 21 in Rochester and channel 17 in Buffalo. The five independent stations will form part of a statewide educational television network that will begin operations next fall. They have a potential audience of 11 million viewers.

## Will lease Dillard House

## Students plan fall housing experiment

Plans are now underway here for an experiment in coeducational living beginning with the upcoming fall semester.

While details are yet to be worked out, the project may have the participating students form a private corporation which would lease Dillard House, 270 S. Limestone, from the University. The students would then be responsible for the facility's upkeep and operation.

The proposal is not sponsored by the University, but according to Nancy Ray, administrative associate on the Associate Dean of Students staff, it has UK sanction.

The major idea behind the proposal is establishment of an autonomous student community within the larger educational community, coupled with opportunity for a communal and academic approach to issues of social concern. Herein residents would attempt to enrich classroom experiences through informal seminars within the residential structure.

Similar programs are either in effect or in the process of enactment at Wisconsin, Penn State and Duke.

The proposal emanates from a series of informal discussions early last semester among students.

Should the project materialize, initial residents are expected to come from this group. Presently eight students have committed themselves to the project. Other potential residents will be screened by the founding students.

Dillard House, formerly used as a women's cooperation residence, and last year as a sorority house for Alpha Delta Pi, is fully furnished, with an equipped kitchen. Individual student rooms are also furnished and each room has a private bath.

Mrs. Ray who, along with other members of the UK Religious Affairs staff, has been working with the students, emphasized the project is "an attempt to see if idealism will work." She added initial thinking is that a faculty member and his wife may also live within the residence "in an advisory capacity."

Another advantage of the experiment, she added, would be toward breaking down internal social barriers with both UK faculty members and adminis-



**Dillard House**

trators. In this respect, both faculty and staff members would be invited to participate in frequent residence-sponsored seminars and discussions.

A memorandum outlining the project recently mailed to students expressing an interest in the experiment, states Dillard House has a capacity of 15 persons. Should the residence be filled to capacity, estimated monthly expense, excluding food, would be \$40. In addition residents would spend from eight to ten hours weekly in planning and/or participating in community study of the residential curriculum, lectures, seminars and discussions.

## Spindletop will be out of debt before 1968

By the end of 1967 Spindletop Research Inc. will be operating in the black and debtless according to Vice President Theodore Broida.

The research institute on Iron Works Road has suffered sharp criticism from within and without this spring and was at one point "near destruction" according to one executive there.

However, since investigations began in March, the private corporation which was once a part of the University's Kentucky Research Foundation has fired a quarter of its staff, and whittled down its scope of contracts even more.

Says Broida, "Before we tried to be all things to all people, and now we are going to be a few very good things to a few people."

Reports indicated Spindletop was from \$750,000 to a million dollars in debt. Spindletop is under \$500,000 mortgage to eight Lexington banks and \$250,000 to the Kentucky Research Foundation.

A 90-day note of \$150,000 becomes due in the near future, but will be covered by a quarter million dollar grant from the state.

As Broida sees it, the University will play a large part in the fate and future of Spindletop in what he hopes will be a much greater sharing of facilities and personnel than previously.

He bases his hope in part on what he terms "an entirely different attitude about research at UK as opposed to that held five or 10 years ago."

A point in fact is a \$196,000 grant from the U. S. Dept. of Transportation to study driver licensing and performance across the country. Dr. Jesse Gardner, professor of psychology, at UK will assist in the project.

At the same time Spindletop Senior Psychologist Lewis Miller who is project manager, teaches as an adjunct professor in the College of Business and Economics.

Another example Broida cites is a computer Spindletop gave up in its belt tightening process.

"We both used to have our own computer and it is my hope that we can share a central computer facility. We can pool our requirements with the University to end up with a better and bigger computing installation than either one alone can afford."

Yet Broida is not particularly concerned about rejoining the University legally, thereby returning Spindletop to its initial status. "The real question is whether we can develop a strong research staff that will win the respect of the University."

Specific plans include:

a great orientation to the needs of Kentucky and its region, in business, industry, and higher education.

growth with new research contracts at the federal level.

According to Informational Services Manager Don Rogers Spindletop will put

on a major push to capture more government contracts than it has in the past.

One thing which should bring in more new contracts on the intergovernmental level is last winter's move of the Council of State Governments to Lexington.

"We feel in a position to make this one of our major areas of effort," Rogers stated. He pointed out that the move will bring headquarters of 18 state associations into the Spindletop vicinity.

Only once in its six-year history has Spindletop income equalled and exceeded expenses. That was late in 1966.

In the early months of this year one of the widest gaps occurred, but it has been drawing closer since the first of May.

According to Broida \$550,000 worth of work has been done this year while sales have hit \$530,000. So far this month \$340,000 in new research contracts have been signed, the largest being the Transportation Dept. project.





# Tomorrow's News Today: The New Journalism

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Reacting to the immediacy and speed of radio and television news presentation the newspaper industry is adopting new forms of news coverage with increasing emphasis on anticipatory reporting. Let's anticipate and comment upon some possible upcoming news events.

In the very near future it may be a federal crime to fail to sing the National Anthem aloud at UK basketball and football games. Absurd? Or just one possible interpretation of the newly enacted law which makes it a federal crime with penalties of up to \$1,000 or a year-in-prison or both to burn a U. S. flag or to desecrate any picture or representation of a national symbol?

Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) resisted House passage of the bill, saying "it's impossible to legislate patriotism or morality or even temperance." Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), former president of the Americans for Democratic Action, suggested that "we adults should have a special understanding and tolerance for the storms of youth."

Boston may lose two newspapers on July 10 when publication of the evening Traveler is suspended. Management intends to pick the best men of the Traveler staff and the best men of the morning Herald staff to begin publication on July 11 of the Boston Traveler, a morning publication.

Unless the unions and the management in Boston have taken heed of the events which killed the World Journal Tribune in New York, and we doubt they have, then the attempted merger of the Traveler with the Herald into the new Boston Traveler is probably doomed for a strikeridden, fatal dissolution.

The U.S. will have a version of the recent Suez crisis on its hands in the near future. The provisions of the new treaty submitted to the Senate will give Panama sovereignty over the Panama Canal and over any new sea-level canal which may be built in the future.

Under the provisions of the new treaty, the U.S. will surrender its 64-year-old sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, renouncing the 1903 treaty which gave the U.S. legal sovereignty over the Canal zone "in perpetuity."

Panama will attain greater control over the zone and the canal, and a greater share in the financial benefits of the canal through a higher share of the tolls.

It should be interesting to follow Senate debate on the proposed treaty. Will the Senate advise and consent or revise and dissent?

The Supreme Court will juggle its docket in the fall to rule un-

constitutional a recently passed law which suspends the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision on congressional districting until after a federal census is taken in the 13 states involved. Under the bill no state will be required to redistrict before the election of 1972.

Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) were the only members of the joint Senate-House committee to vote against the proposal.

Anticipatory reporting has exciting possibilities from a journalist's point of view. But this new form is predicated upon the fact that readers are aware, informed, as members of the University community are.

Some of America's outstanding newspapers—the Courier-Journal and the New York Times, for instance—are presently developing still another new form, the interpretive approach to the news. Since the Kernel is the only Lexington newspaper presenting an anticipatory format to the University community, your comments are solicited.

## Kernel To Buy Very Expensive Chronometer. . .

Why is it that the University, capable as it is in diverse endeavors, is steadfastly unable to coordinate the clocks on campus? A visitor's impression of the campus could well be tempered by the notion that though the University appears to know what it is doing still "they can't even coordinate their clocks," to say nothing of the inconvenience to students, faculty and staff. Attention to small details in personal dress are important. Important to the University's appearance are small details like having coordinated clocks. Shape up the clocks. They have been soundly gigged by the Kernel's latest survey. More demerits, and the Kernel will budget for an expensive chronometer next year.

## Pennington Writes Youth Overlooked

Lee Pennington informs the Kernel that his side of the events which took place in Harlan County have pretty much been told. He says, however, that the story of the youth in Harlan County has been overlooked. Read it here, next Thursday, in the Kentucky Kernel.

NO  
SMOKING



"Poor Fella. . . He Died Trying To Figure  
Out His Medicare Benefits."

## Hardly Normal Installs 'SEPTIC' Think Tank

By DAVID HOLWERK

The Administration of Hardly Normal College revealed recently that a "Think Tank", similar to the Rand Corporation, has been active on the campus for some time. The "Tank", known as Social and Economic Preparedness Through Increased Cash or S.E.P.T.I.C., had its beginning in 1963 when Dr. Herbie Foster of the Sociology Department conceived of a "revolutionary plan to increase the national welfare."

As Dr. Foster explains it, "It seemed obvious to us in Sociology that if, as it were, the cycle of poverty is to be effectually broken, then there will have to be a real effort to actualize the concept of maximum feasible involvement of the low-income target group to alleviate the under-achiever outlook brought on by the cultural-deprivation-Marklan Syndrome. The easiest way to do this is with money."

Dr. Foster further explains that it is necessary to keep the "Tank's" existence secret because the nature of its work. "It would have been disastrous if S.E.P.T.I.C. had been uncovered while we were doing classified work for the UN," Foster noted.

The UN project was undertaken for the World Association for Helping Other

Organizations (W.A.H.O.O.). "We found that many organizations had the same problem that poor people have: they don't have enough money," Foster explained. "You can imagine what a stink a revolutionary discovery like this could have created if it had been revealed at the wrong time."

Although present activities of SEPTIC are classified, Dr. Foster did reveal that they are of equal importance with his previous projects. The "Tank" is currently running on a budget of \$92,000 per year. Most of this budget is allocated for Incidentals, according to Dr. Foster who has recently purchased a three-hundred acre farm in Bourbon County where he is housing his current crop of yearlings and brood mares.

Foster feels that the Think Tank concept is vital to the problems of solving the poverty cycle. "Many of my colleagues are thinking of setting up 'Tanks' of their own," he said. "Among them are the 'Games And Study' (G.A.S.) Tank, the 'Free Institute of Self-Help' (F.I.S.H.) Tank, and the 'Some How Encompassing Research Mediocrity with Asinine Nomenclature' (S.H.E.R.M.A.N.) Tank. If we can get enough of these tanks we may be well on the way to alleviating poverty, at least in Sociologists' terms.

## Letter To The Editor

To the Editor of the Kernel:

So Don Pratt does not consider himself a conscientious objector? Well I agree with him; there's nothing conscientious about refusing to serve one's country in some capacity. As the Kernel article states, he was denied his ROTC commission last semester for public statements regarding the war effort. I wonder . . . would he feel differently if he had gotten his commission? No, probably not. He seems to be one of the intellectual elite of our society who thinks the world owes him a living. Anyone who "follows the views" of Martin Luther King can't be all bad. Just incredibly stupid.

I see he also praises those great American patriots, William Fulbright and Wayne Morse. They are fitting heroes for such a finite mind. It's probably a very good thing that Pratt and his heroes are not supporting the war effort in the front lines although I certainly wish they were. "While I do not advocate violence personally I am not totally against violence." What a profound statement!! What is he trying to say? Sounds like a poor man's Bertrand Russell. I guess he's not against the violent overthrow of our gov-

ernment by the kind of thinking he's helping to perpetrate. He spouts the enlightened liberal straight talk that is snowing the unwashed masses these days.

It's too bad that Pratt can't have everything go his way. He doesn't want to fight "in a war which", he believes, "is wrong morally, socially and politically". How does he think he got the right to say that? He refuses to fight for the very liberties and freedoms he enjoys and the right to make asinine statements like he and the rest of the radicals make. These freedoms should be denied him too, along with his commission.

So America should "discard its anti-communist phobia and cease to act out of fear". I'd like to hear how loudly he would scream if this were to happen. It's a mystery to me how a person can be a college graduate and still be so intellectually enclosed. If we are buried by the communists it will be through the efforts of poor, misled imbeciles like Pratt. Deliver me from sick idiots like him and the editorial policies of papers like the Kernel.

Tom Seuff  
A & S Graduate

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## Emphasis On Kentucky

# Spindletop Investigates, Solves Practical Problems

By FRANK BROWNING

The "think tank" on Iron Works Road called Spindletop Research, Inc. is rooted in the practical.

• Tuesday it received a \$196,000 contract from the new U. S. Department of Transportation to study relationships between driver licensing and "performance evaluation practices."

• The go-ahead came this week for Spindletop to start lab development of ceramic fiber insulation material from Olive Hill fireclay, formerly used to make bricks for insulation in steam locomotive boilers.

• In March it completed a study of graduate education needs in northeastern Illinois and Iowa to

ize in worldwide or national problem solving. Spindletop has just completed cataloging and rating all two-year-old thoroughbreds in North America for Lexington's Jockey Club.

The purpose was to make a greater store of information to help in breeding fine horses. No ponderous considerations for the destiny of mankind in that project.

Just this spring Spindletop underwent a frugal whittling, leaving its concentration primarily in economics related areas or in social sciences with some work in the "hard" or physical sciences.

Now Spindletop is divided into three sometimes overlapping categories of research: economic development, communications and systems, and industrial development.

Each of these areas is of course subdivided. The first includes the state planning job, developing highway systems for eastern Kentucky to enable it to develop economically, and studying and making recommendations for an industrial site in Louisville where Ford will soon open a plant.

A new division growing out of previous contracts here is called "Intergovernmental Relations." Rogers expects many contracts to arise here as a result of the Council of State Governments move to Lexington.

Thusfar, nearly all of Spindletop's contracts in economic development have been governmental ones, or at least of a public nature like public school studies and forecasts. Of that, better than 75 percent has been here in Kentucky.

Second major division is Communications and Systems which naturally involves many more private contracts. The thoroughbred study came under the systems segment of this division.

This week's transportation contract falls under this division.

Spindletop's third division is Industrial Services, which is further split among products, processes, and economics. A new, tougher, more durable restaurant china was developed on combined funding from the U. S. Dept. of Commerce and a private restaurant group.

Processes include production problems, quality control questions, and inspection-detection work while economics studies whether firms should expand, merge, introduce new products, or otherwise alter their operation. Such contracts are by and large private and information about them is unavailable to the public.

"One of our hardest jobs is to explain to people the value of economics, behavioral sciences, systems sciences, and planning. These are just as vital to progress as the physical sciences are," Rogers noted.

Right now Spindletop has no military contracts although it has had some large ones which were classified involving tactical air warfare. Each was with the U. S. Air Force.

Spindletop is temporarily headed by Dr. Jesse Hobson, of Heald, Hobson and Associates, a New York consulting service. He is one of 72 members on Spindletop's board of directors.

Originally it was a creation of the University's Kentucky Research Foundation in 1961, when that unit was headed by Merl Baker. But soon after it got off the ground, Spindletop left the University to become a private corporation headed by former Gov. Bert Combs and Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt.

However, during the last year relations have been strengthened with the University, and at least a half dozen UK professors are regular Spindletop consultants.

Some of them are: Dr. David Blythe, head of the department of civil engineering; James Prestige and Charles Graves, architecture; Bob Lauderdale, of the Water Resources Institute; Charles Charlesworth and Charles Haywood, both of the College of Business and Economics.

Rogers characterizes many of the larger research institutes like Rand, Stanford Research Institute, or the Illinois Technology Research Institute, as organizations which are "pushing back the frontiers of science."

"We aren't pushing back the frontiers of science except by accident. We take somebody's very practical every-day problem and find a solution to it."



Inside Spindletop  
Think Tank

meet industrial growth requirements in that area.

• It is right now in the process of developing a comprehensive state plan for Kentucky, funded by \$182,200 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and \$30,500 from the State Planning Committee.

• In 1965 it studied the impact of production taxes on liquor made in Kentucky, pointing out comparative disadvantages distilleries felt here due to the tax.

All these projects point up what Informational Services Manager Don Rogers describes as Spindletop's uniqueness: they are primarily contractors researching down-to-earth problems in the state or the region.

For this reason, Rogers says Spindletop has been a ground breaker in the research institute business, concentrating on neither the remote nor the theoretical, but on everyday problem solving.

"Spindletop isn't getting us to the moon, but it's helping us solve the problems here on earth. We can't become a nuclear physics center for any part of the country, but we could be first in studying transportation or crime or urban problems," Vice President Ted Broida says.

The ivory towerist might not feel at home in this modern research castle plunked down amidst rolling bluegreen fields, white columns, and equine idols. For while some research institutes or "think tanks" special-





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# Western Behavioral Sciences Institute: Research Gamemaker

By RICHARD REEVES  
© New York Times News Service

LA JOLLA, Calif.—Two California prison officials who were concerned about relations between the staff and inmates at San Diego County prison recently brought their problem to Western Behavioral Sciences Institute in this nearby beach community.

"Can you make up a game the prisoners and staff can play—to let the prisoners know what the staff thinks and vice versa?" one of the men asked Hall Sprague, a 37-year-old sociologist.

Mr. Sprague, who was wearing chino pants and a striped shirt when he met the two officials, said he probably could. Games are a specialty of the institute, a small organization of scholars who do basic research in psychology and the other behavioral sciences.

"We could call it the Prison Game," the second prison official said as he and his colleague left the institute's quadrangle of whitewashed buildings near La Jolla's palm-lined main street. "Think about it."

## About Human Problems

Thinking about human problems is the business of the 72 casually dressed men and women at the institute, one of the many not-for-profit think tanks that have been established in this country in the last decade.

These organizations are not required to pay income taxes if their work is considered "in the public interest" and if they reinvest earnings in further research.

What have they been thinking about in the institute's airy little offices?

Dr. Wayne Crow, a sociologist, who has given up half his office space to a bull fiddle that he is repairing, has been

trying to develop a new science of human behavior by integrating elements of psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science and economics.

Dr. Paul Lloyd, a physicist, has developed a mathematical system designed to predict human behavior.

Hall Sprague, who works with his notes often scattered across a Mexican rug, has put together games to teach school children about politics, international affairs and corporate management.

Three psychologists have prepared a package of tapes that could soon bring a form of self-directed group psychotherapy into any living room with a tape recorder.

And Dr. Carl R. Rogers, an internationally known psychologist, has formed a theory of education that would allow students to dominate a class room.

"What we're trying to do is find ways to improve human relationships," said Dr. Richard E. Farson, a 40-year-old psychologist, who is the institute's director, and was one of its founders in 1959.

"We're finding out how people can live together in the trying and complicated world of the future," he said. "We're interested in the impact of technological changes—not just that there'll be computerized kitchens and waterless bathing, but what will be the rights and needs of people and what human values will change."

What does all this mean outside these two-story white buildings? "We really don't know," Dr. Farson admitted. "How do ideas get around?"

There is, however, some visible evidence that the ideas are getting around.

The institute's games are now used in schools in 10 states, and Bell & Howell

Company agreed last month to market two of them—NAPOLI (National Politics) and CRISIS (International Affairs).

Furthermore, at least two large companies are negotiating for the right to distribute the taped group therapy program, which is designed to teach people more about themselves, not to treat the mentally ill.

Just recently the United States Office of Education announced that the institute had been awarded a \$110,000 contract as one of five national centers for educational research.

Meanwhile, Dr. Rogers' educational theories will be tested in the Roman Catholic schools of Los Angeles beginning in September.

The 15 major projects at the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute are financed from an annual budget of \$450,000, about 80 percent of which is supplied by research grants and contracts from various Federal agencies.

The institute also receives about \$55,000 a year from the Ford, Guggenheim and Kettering Foundations and \$30,000 in individual gifts.

Dr. Farson, a tall, dark man who looks remarkably like a young Cary Grant, talked about finances on a recent weekend when the institute's nine trustees—six scholars and three businessmen—were here for their annual meeting.

The meeting which was held in a converted garage, began when a staff member jingled a strap of sleigh bells. Later he shook them when anyone spoke for too long.

The trustees and staff members sat in pastel chairs or on cushions thrown around the floor. Each held a mimeographed agen-

day of the day-long meeting. One scheduled speaker was an eminent (and fictitious) Viennese psychologist, Dr. Basil Metallolizm.

The casual style of the meeting is the style of the institute. When Dr. Rogers finished the report on his activities—publication of a new book, translation of 18 previous volumes into Japanese—a young secretary ph. down her notebook and said: "Carl, I'd like to add something to that..."

During the meeting, Betty Berzon, a petite, brunette psychologist, reported that her eight years of work to develop self-directed group sessions would end this summer.

Group—also known as the T (for training) group, basic encounter group, sensitivity training, or workshop—is a key word in the institute jargon.

The other key words and phrases are interaction, nitty-gritty (basic issues), and gut-level honesty.

A group at the institute, up to now, has been eight to 15 people who sit in a circle with a leader, usually a psychologist. The members, lightly guided by the leader, simply begin to talk (interact).

The interaction almost invariably gets down to the nitty-gritty, and members are soon talking about themselves and each other with gut-level honesty.

Corporations Use It  
The emotional effects of the group experience are recognized even by psychologists who doubt its value, and groups are used by many large corporations to train executives to communicate more freely with each other.

However, some psychologists question whether members benefit from such a frank discussion of themselves.

The effects were demonstrated for one visitor to the institute by allowing him to view a film of eight strangers who formed a group. Within a short time the strangers, most of whom were periodically in tears, were saying things like:

"Yes, I love that cat more than I love my husband" . . . "I was thinking that if my wife were sitting there she'd be saying the same thing" . . . "I don't like you; you're not being honest" . . . "I'm just empty inside" . . . "I have no friends."

Psychologists at the institute, where almost all employees regularly participate in such groups, describe the participation as a "personal growth experience."

They dislike calling it group therapy implies there is something wrong with the participant.

The taped program put out by the institute is labeled PEER, which stands for planned experience for effective relating.

Miss Berzon, who observed self-directed groups for more than 1,000 hours while preparing the taped program, said the five 7-inch reels of tape were designed "for normal people who want to learn more about themselves and function better as human beings."

"It would be too ambitious to say that it changes personality," she said as she walked across her neat tan office to a tape recorder under a pastel abstract painting. "It provides a person with a lot of information—he can tune in on his real feelings about what he wants in life and perhaps why he's not getting it."

Each taped session starts with instructions designed to focus the group on a single problem; in one session, for example, each member is told to speak about his best qualities.

Session six is designed to help the mem-

bers discover methods of coping with problems. The tape begins with a deep, calm voice saying:

"Peer session six—break-through. . . Let's get started. In this session I'm going to suggest a new way in which you might be able to solve a problem."

"Would you all stand shoulder to shoulder in a small circle. This circle is your problem. Now one at a time stand in the center. That wall of people stands between you and freedom. It should be a matter of life and death for you to break through. . . When everyone has tried, return to your seats and talk about how you felt. Do this remind you of any other problems. Remember—time into your feeling and talk about how you felt."

## 2 Hours of Silence

The tape then rolls silently for two hours, while the members presumably are interacting, until the voice comes on again to say: "The session is over."

Reflecting on the potential impact of the tapes, Miss Berzon said:

"There's a lot of soul-searching around here about the extent of our responsibility in deciding whether or not to release these to the general public."

"But there is such a manpower shortage in psychology. We have to find some new ways to get psychotherapeutic techniques to the large number of people who need them."

The group experience, which institute psychologists promote with evangelic fervor, is partially a product of the theoretical work of Dr. Rogers. He believes that human beings have the potential power to solve their own problems—that students, for instance, can learn more from each other than from a teacher.

Dr. Rogers, a former president of the American Psychological Association, turned down chairs at Duke and the University of Chicago to come here three years ago.

He donates his \$25,000-a-year salary to the institute, as does Dr. Jack Gibb, who declined the chairmanship of Columbia's Social Psychology Department to come to the institute.

That money is important to the institute, which has been able to finance most non-contract work only because of the inherited fortune of Dr. Lloyd.

Dr. Lloyd, once a physicist at the California Institute of Technology, has sold two-thirds of his nearby cattle ranch over the years for \$760,000, which he donated to the institute.

Since helping to found the institute, Dr. Lloyd has worked to develop dyadic lodge—a mathematical system to apply to behavioral problems. The system introduces an ambiguity factor into the evaluation of statistics.

It could be used, as an example, to devise more complex forms of "true-false" tests, where the person being tested believes a statement is both true and false.

"It's difficult for any independent research institution to survive," said Dr. Farson, who is paid \$19,000 a year as director of the institute.

Government and foundations are just not set up to fund not-for-profits. But there are people who can't flourish in the university," he said, "and no one else would do the work we're doing. We feel we are on the leading edge of the behavioral sciences."

Dr. Rogers is especially bitter about his inability to get new grants from the same foundations that gave him more than

a million dollars when he was a professor at the universities of Chicago and Wisconsin.

"Since I have been at W. B. S. I.," he wrote to a foundation last month, "I have been turned down at least 10 times by foundations at Federal agencies. . . I think I can understand the reasons. . . the proposals I have sent in from W. B. S. I. are much more pioneering, much more on the edges of science."

The most popular game with students has been NAPOLI, in which they play at being legislators of the Modernist and Traditionalist parties. During a mock legislative session, the students maneuver—"People say they could learn to cheat," Mr. Sprague said—to pass or defeat such legislation as bills to withdraw the United States from the United Nations.

"The games are sort of a subversive influence," said Mr. Sprague, a former assistant to the president of Colorado University. "They shift control from the teacher to the kids; the kids get involved in learning."

"You know who the most imaginative players we ever had were?" he asked. "Prisoners at the county honor farm."

He leaped to a bulletin board and pulled off a note written by a group of prisoners playing Crisis. This is a game in which players representing leaders of mythical nations exchange messages in a dispute over control of some silver mines. The note said:

"Cough up the mines, or else."  
"This is a hell of a place to work," Mr. Sprague said. "We run the place and you can be sort of nitty around here. But what we're doing is important."

## IITRI - Holds Patents Basic To Tape Recording Industry

By RICHARD REEVES  
© New York Times News Service

CHICAGO—One day in 1939 a shy engineering student named Marvin Camras walked into the basement offices of the Armour Research Foundation and asked the dozen engineers there to look at the wooden box he was carrying.

That 16-inch-square box is now regarded as the prototype of the modern magnetic recorder. Young Camras, then 22 years old, has built it for a cousin who wanted to be a singer.

That day marked the beginning of the growth of the Armour Research Foundation, which became the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, or IITRI, in 1963. It is now a \$29 million-a-year "think tank," specializing in applied research and development for the Federal Government and industrial corporations.

Camras began it all by working alone in a college laboratory and solving a problem that had baffled scientists since the principle of magnetic recording was discovered in 1892. He developed techniques for reducing the distortion inherent in reproducing sounds recorded on wire and tape. "I didn't know that other people had failed," said Camras, now 51 years old, outside his laboratory. "I just wanted to record the voice of my cousin."

Camras joined the Armour Research Foundation on his graduation from the Armour Institute of Technology and helped in work leading to 300 patents that form the basis of the tape-recording industry.

A walk through some of the 650 laboratories at IITRI gives a visitor a sample of the 1,100 projects under way there.

In a chemistry division laboratory, helium is pumped into one

end of a 30-foot-long steel tube until the gas pressure bursts through an aluminum plate, sending a flaming shock wave through other gases that simulate the atmosphere of Venus. Banks of electronic gauges attached to the tube record data to be used in the design of Venus-bound satellites.

In another laboratory, technicians test paper materials for use as combustible gun cartridges that the army wants to replace metal rifle and artillery shells. While universities and some other think tanks have concentrated on basic research, or the pursuit of new knowledge, these institutes have applied new knowledge to solve problems and develop hardware for government and industry.

There is a direct but loose association between IITRI and Illinois Institute of Technology, a highly ranked technical university with 7,000 day and evening students. IITRI and similar think tanks, such as the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, and the Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif., occupy a position halfway between the academic community and industry and government.

"The two organizations are at arms length," said Dr. James J. Brophy, academic vice president of Illinois Institute of Technology and a former vice president of IITRI.

"The research institute is working to solve real problems, but research at the university is designed to train graduate students and faculty," he said. "If a university attempts to do more applied research it gets in the way of education."

IITRI, which has 1,800 employees, and Stanford Research Institute are the only not-for-profit institutes directly linked to

universities. The trustees of Illinois Institute of Technology and Stanford are the trustees of their respective institutes, but neither shares facilities or staff with the university.

Other large research institutes have close ties with nearby universities. Battelle Memorial Institute uses consultants from Ohio State University and Mellon Research Institute does the same with Pittsburgh University. IITRI and similar institutes conduct about \$250 million worth of research each year. Most of it is sponsored by the federal government. More than 70 per cent of IITRI's work is government financed, with most of the money coming from the department of defense.

The institutes are generally exempted from income taxes if the Internal Revenue Service determines that their work is "in the public interest," and if their revenues are reinvested in the corporation.

Such institutes, however, do



pay income taxes on research contracts with a single private company. At IITRI, private contracts amount to \$2 million a year.

"We were set up to do research for Chicago area companies that were too small to have their own research departments," said Dr. E. H. Schultz, a former electrical engineering professor who has been IITRI's director since 1963.

"But that original concept fell by the wayside when the jet airliner came in and put Chicago a few hours away from any city in the country."

"Also, the last thing anybody thought in 1936 (when the Armour Foundation was set up) was that the U. S. Government was going to buy research," Schultz said. He continued:

"We're halfway between the universities and industry—10 percent of our work is basic research, 60 per cent is applied research and 30 percent is development."

IITRI's research and development on wire and tape recorders has been its most significant achievement. Because of the work of Camras and other scientists, most recorder manufacturers in the U. S. are licensed by the institute and pay royalties of about \$1 million a year.

Battelle has a similar history. In 1940, Chester Carlson an independent inventor, brought the first crude xerography machine to that institute, which perfected the process and has already netted \$90 million in royalties and stock held in the Xerox corporation.

Scientists and engineers at IITRI—including 101 Ph.D.'s—have also done important research and development work on Titanium alloys, flexible ceramic coatings, aircraft and ground cannons, missile guidance systems

and medical tools such as surgical staplers.

About 30 percent of the projects at IITRI are classified as "confidential" or "secret" by government agencies. But some of the most secret work is for corporations, which don't want information leaked to their competitors.

Many of its contracts are with several companies in the same industry. For example, the institute is developing computerized machining systems for 20 aerospace companies that manufacture complex components for missiles and satellites.

Some IITRI research is conducted away from the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Among those working off-campus is Imants Reba, and IITRI research engineer who is called "the Madman" by many of his colleagues.

Reba's laboratory, on the top floor of an old factory several blocks from the campus, is cluttered with styrofoam models of ground vehicles and helicopters that look like flying saucers.

The room is bisected by a 30-foot-long red tube, while a plastic swimming pool, 10 feet in diameter, stands in one corner. A large blackboard is covered with scribbled numbers and drawings of nozzles.

The ground vehicle and helicopter models are powered by shooting compressed air over their surfaces through special nozzles developed by Reba, who races around the laboratory after the models as he explains their operation.

A staff member said. "A lot of the people here think he's nuts—but a lot of people thought Thomas Edison was a nut, too. I think this kind of far-out work is what a research institute is all about."



## \$30 Million-Dollar a Year Think Tank

# A. D. Little Corp.—Father Of 400 American Think Tanks

By RICHARD REEVES  
© New York Times News Service

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—If any one man could be called the Father of American Industrial Research, he would be Arthur Dehon Little, who dropped out of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886 to form a company to conduct "investigations for the improvement of processes and perfection of new products."

In a sense, he would also be the Father of the more than 400 American "Think Tanks."

The company he established—Arthur D. Little, incorporated—became the first major corporation organized primarily to think about other people's research problems.

Since its origin as a two-man chemical laboratory, it has grown into a \$30-million-a-year business, with about 1,500 employees. It operates out of six of the hundreds of plain, square buildings that make up the huge technological community clustered around Cambridge.

In its long history, Arthur D. Little has been largely responsible for new processes in several industries and for the development of products as different as fiberglass and Cap'n Crunch breakfast cereal.

As a pioneer in American Research, it helped establish General Motors Research Laboratories in 1911. In 1929 it helped plan the organization of the Battelle Memorial Institute, the country's largest research institute.

There are three major differences between Arthur D. Little, or A. D. L., as it is called, and other large Think Tanks.

First, it is a private, profit-making company. Second, most of its work is for private

industry, rather than government. Third, many of its projects are ordinary consulting jobs, such as advising a company where to build a new factory.

Nevertheless, its research operations put it in direct competition with such not-for-profit think tanks as Battelle, Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute and Stanford Research Institute. At the same time, its management consulting contracts are earned in competition with other profit-making companies.

"Our business is to anticipate the problems that government and industry might have in front of them and use new technology to find solutions," said James M. Gavin, the retired Army Lieutenant General who is chairman of the company's board of directors.

"We do this for a slight fee," he added with a smile. Management consulting, which accounts for half of A. D. L.'s revenues, has become increasingly important to the company since it first entered the field after World War II.

A partial list of its projects in recent years indicates the range of its activities: —Developing a system of refining iron ore with natural gas instead of coke, and developing a new method for drawing off steel from an open hearth furnace.

—Preparing economic development studies for about 40 countries and Puerto Rico, where A. D. L. assisted the government in planning "operation boot-strap," a program to intensify industrial activity.

—Eliminating extraneous noise in radar signals from outer space by developing devices to

cool electronic circuits to extremely low temperatures.

By the time of Little's death in 1935, A. D. L. was a major factor in American Industrial Research. The company has been credited with many of the technical advances made before 1950 in the steel, paper and glass industries.

Some accomplishments of A. D. L. have never been publicized because company officials will not discuss their work without the permission of industrial clients. In fact, the company will not release the names of clients, although its officials say A. D. L. has done research for more than 400 of the country's 500 largest corporations.

Because of the company's confidential relationship with its clients, there are more secrets here than at think tanks that do far more work for the department of defense and other federal agencies. Only 30 percent of A. D. L.'s work is sponsored by the federal government, and only 5 percent of that total is classified.

The company's executives and scientists are aggressively proud of their profit-making operation. "Profit isn't a dirty word," Gavin said, pointing to the concrete-block walls of his office. "We keep our overhead down. There's no such thing as non-profits, just nontaxpayers."

A. D. L. pays about \$1 million a year in taxes, according to its president, Dr. Horace O. MacMahon, a chemist, who is an expert in low-temperature engineering.

Almost 200 faculty and staff members from M. I. T. and Harvard University are A. D. L. consultants. "We have good

inter-action with the local universities," said Gavin.

Professor Bertram Fox of Harvard Business School, for example, is working with A. D. L. in preparing an economic survey of the mutual fund industry for the Investment Company Institute, a trade association.

The study is being directed by Robert J. Fahey, a Harvard Business School graduate, and it may be used by the trade association as evidence in congressional hearings on proposed legislation to regulate the industry.

"The client pays for the study, but there may be things in that make him unhappy. What he does with it is up to him," said Fahey, who is also preparing a "bargaining strategy" study for the national football players' association.

"Having good people can be a problem," said MacMahon, who left the M. I. T. faculty to join the company. "Clients see our company as a great training ground for management people."

Howard Phelan, for example, was appointed as Yale University's Director of Operations and Development after he headed a management services team that confidential studies for the university.

For the last three years, the management services department has conducted a training program for Nigerian government officials and businessmen. A group of 20 Nigerians are now spending a year at A. D. L. under the program, which is sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development.

The 750 full-time experts at A. D. L. are hired primarily to think. In fact, according to but-

tons some of them wear, they "think little."

Most of the achievements of the think tanks have had more impact than proving that proverbs can be wrong. The Rand Corporation and the other defense-oriented think tanks, for example, have played important roles in the nation's defense planning since the end of World War II.

Some think tanks have financed the research and development that produced devices such as the tape recorder, which was developed largely at Illinois Institute of Technology, and Xerox machines, which were developed by Battelle Memorial Institute.

Think tanks have concentrated on technological problems, but many of them now are showing a rising interest in the social problems that accompany the revolution. Many are deeply involved in planning for programs such as the war on poverty, and even Rand, which has concentrated on defense, is searching for contracts on poverty, health and education.

What is the future role of the "Think Tanks?"

One answer was given by Dr. Joseph B. Feldmeier of the Franklin Institute Research Laboratories in Philadelphia: "To maintain a center of scientific excellence with the prime purpose of serving the total community."

Feldmeier added: "Our role in this respect relates to the application of scientific principles and techniques to present and future problems, and to accomplish these ends in a manner not concerned with manufacturing, profit or teaching."



## Record Preview

By LYNN CRAVENS

Some of the new exciting albums in the spotlight this summer include an inventive album by the inventive Beatles or less known as the SGT. Peppers Lonely Heart's Club Band. The new album has a wild colorful folding jacket with 79 famous faces. This is probably the reason for the extra dollar that is charged for the album. All the songs were written by the Lennon-McCartney combination and are new. The words appear on the cover of the album and you can sing along or read as poetry. All in all the album is splendid even if it is never-before-Beatles-fan.

Another very talented group, the Supremes, have overproved themselves in their new album, "The Supremes Sing Rogers and Hart". The songs that the Supremes have selected for this album are truly representative of the range of the Rodgers and Hart career. While maintaining the individuality of their own style, these clever singers have avoided the temptation to distort the beat, or the music beyond recognition to conform to some farout tastes. Yet it is all as modern as this moment in time, and the music and lyrics



Guest star Ronald D. Cody opens Centennial Theatre's second production of the year, "Stop the World—I Want to Get Off," July 5 in Guignol Theatre. Tickets are available in the Fine Arts Box Office or by calling University Extension 2929.

remain as fresh as tomorrow morning.

There seems to be more than the average number of new album releases for this time of year. The newer "soul sides" are those by Aretha Franklin, "I Never Loved a Man the Way I Love You", Carla Thomas, "The Queen Alone", "The Beach Beat" by various Atlantic artists, Otis Redding and Carla Thomas still new with action in the King and Queen Alone, Lon Rawls, "Too Much", the Supremes, as mentioned above, and of course Dionne Warwick, "Here Where There is Love".

Other action LP's are "Surrealistic Pillow" by the Jefferson Airplane, "Freak Out" by the Mothers of Invention, and "Projections" by the Blues Project.

This month's Jazz release has some very swinging albums. Buddy Rich's new album "Big Swing Face" is pushing the Rich big

band ahead of his competition and he is even outdoing his first album in the process—"Swinging New Big Band". The Dynamic Duo of the jazz world occurs when Jimmy Smith and Wes Montgomery get together on Verve. The Ramsey Lewis Trio with wilds, strings, horns, and voices enter a new realm in "The Movie Album". A not-so-well known Ahmad Jamal sticks to his fresh jazz interpretation to produce an intelligent and reflective form of jazz, without losing itself in the murky groping of the modernists. Cannonball's "Why Am I Treated So Bad" is another great live album in their Mercy, Mercy, Mercy groove. Capitol's other releases include a new Lettermen album, "Spring", Howard Roberts, Al Martino, and some recorded Sinatra sides. From RCA comes a new one by Glenn Yarbrough and Ed Ames.

Sound tracks are numerous and produce some lively wax. The tops might be "Fistful of Dollars" ("A Few Dollars More" has yet to be released), or Casino Royale, with "Man and a Woman", "Grand Prix", "Two For the Road", "Man of La Mancha", and "Blow Up" close in the running.

A most important fact comes to us from the record manufacturer concerning the pricing of albums. Its purpose is to stabilize the products price or to compensate for the rising costs and diminishing profits. The price of all Mono albums will raise to that of the Stereo. So don't be surprised to find as dealers sell their current Mono stock. Their Mono albums will increase from \$3.79 to \$4.79, and stereo will remain the same.

## Centennial Sets Musical July 5

By KERRY ALLEN

Centennial Theatre's second production of the year, "Stop the World—I Want to Get Off" opens July 8 in Guignol Theatre with an array of guest artists.

Ronald D. Cody, guest artist who comes to UK from Milwaukee, Wis. expressly to play Littlechap, plays the lead role in "Stop the World—". Mr. Cody is a graduate of the Pasadena Playhouse College of Theatre Arts and has had the opportunity of playing Littlechap on two previous occasions, as well as major roles in many other dramas.

Elizabeth Hoagland, a junior at the University and a resident actress with Centennial will play Evie, Littlechap's wife. Miss Hoagland was last seen as the Leading Lady in Centennial's "Six Characters in Search of an Author" and has appeared in productions of Centennial Theatre's 1965 company and the Caravan Theatre in Dorset, Vermont.

Another guest artist, Mrs. Charlann Simon, holds a BS in Speech and Theatre from Northwestern University and has worked professionally appearing in three Hollywood movies and on national television. She has the difficult job of playing the other three female roles. Mrs. Simon portrays Littlechap's international love interests: Anya, a Russian, Ilse, the German domestic, and Ginnie, the American nightclub singer.

As originally written by Anthony Newley and Leslie Bricusse, the story of "Stop the World—" begins with a group of actors who decide to portray the life of Littlechap, a sort of twentieth century Everyman whose ambition carries him to

success and whose wish for a son and dissatisfaction with his home life lead him to several affairs.

Through the action, which consists primarily of difficult mime and pantomime interrupted by song and Littlechap's own ability to "stop the world" and discuss anything he wishes with the audience, the observer watches Littlechap from birth, as he grows up, meets Evie whom he "puts in a family way" and marries, through his several affairs, and as he ascends to success and honor.

But when it seems he has finally achieved his dream, he discovers the self-interest which has dominated his life and his inability to love any other but himself. Along with these memories he asks "What Kind of Fool Am I?" and in his isolation becomes spokesman for modern man.

Robert Pitman, co-director of Centennial Theatre, directs this unusual and entertaining musical. Tom Terrian is guest choreographer and John Alexander is musical director.

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## Cats Rebuild For '67-'68

"They're not great, at least not until they are seniors," Coach adolph Rupp stated, as he talked about the prospects for the Wildcat's coming season.

The unpredictability of sophomores, Coach Rupp said, was his biggest problem at the moment. "Thad Jaracz never played as well as a sophomore, and Burger's last six games were his best."

"I'll have to go along with Tennessee, Vanderbilt, and Florida as the top contenders for the SEC this year—they should, after all, they have four of their top men back," Coach Rupp commented when questioned about the strength of the SEC this year.

A run-down on the team this year includes:

Thad Jaracz, 6-5, 215 lbs., third team AP All-America (1965-66) who started every game last year, leads returning lettermen. Jaracz was third high scorer (11.3) behind graduated Louie Dampier (20.6) and Pat Riley (17.4). He was also the leading rebounder with 8.3 average; Riley second with 7.7, and Dampier third with 5.5.

Steve Clevenger, 6-0 guard from Anderson, Ind., played in 24 games, and averaged 3.4

points; Phil Argento, 6-0 guard from Cleveland, Ohio, played in 21 games, averaged 5.2 points, as the only sophomore on the squad in line for a starting berth.

Senior forwards Gary Gamble 6-4 and Tommy Porter 6-3 averaged less than four points and less than three rebounds each; senior guard-forward Jim LeMaster averaged 2.7 points in 17 games. Bob Tallent, 6-1 guard (12.6 points), Brad Bounds, 6-5 forward, and Gene Stewart 6-2 forward, have graduated.

One of the finest frosh teams in Wildcat history won 17, lost 2; outscored opponents 97.8-75.7. Led by Mike Casey, 6-3 guard-forward from Shelby County, Ky., who average 23.1 points and 9.5 rebounds. An All-State and All-America high school product he shot 50.9 per cent last season.

Dan Issel, 6-8, 226-pound center from Batavia, Ill., scored 21.1 points and got 17.3 rebounds a game. He hit 50.4 percent of his shots.

In addition, the Wildcats have three fine guard prospects up from the frosh squad. Bill Bussy, 5-10 teammate of Casey at Shelby County, scored 9.3 points a game and worked well as a playmaker. Terry Mills, 6-1, scored

8.3 per game, while Jim Dinwiddie, 6-3, average 3.9 and played well at times on defense.

Rounding out the frosh squad were forwards Clint Wheeler, 6-7 and Randy Pool, 6-6. Art Laib, 6-9 transfer student from Gulf Coast Junior College, will also be eligible for competition.

Opposing coaches have said that the 1966-67 Wildcats were one good player away from greatness. Phil Argento was the only frosh to survive the academic barrier, causing a lack of depth.

Pat Riley's bad back definitely hampered the All-America forward, who underwent surgery immediately after the season for the removal of a disc. The 13-13 record was the worst in Rupp's 37 years at UK.



JIM GREEN

## Nelson Signed As Ninth UK Trackman

One of the most recent track signees at the University of Kentucky is Victor Nelson, All-Ohio Classic champ from St. John High School in Ashtabula.

Nelson, 6-0, 145 lbs., reportedly has a clocking of 9:26.7 in the two-mile and 10:35 in cross-country.

He was second at Ohio in the two-mile competition the past two seasons and also lettered in cross-country, football and basketball at St. John.

Other UK track signees to date include Jim Green, state 100, 220 and 440 champ from Eminence; John Casler, discus thrower from Crestview, Ohio; Richard Conley, discus, of Ada, Ohio; Tom Johnson, shot put, of Indianapolis; Robery Morley, cross-country champion from Ohio; Dan Jones, 1966 Indiana state 440 champion; Michael Stutland, triple jump specialist from Levittown, Pa., and Barry Lints, Mansfield Relays champion from Erie, Pa.

Green has just recently had his first taste of big time competition, competing in the Golden West Invitational high school meet in Sacramento, billed as the "world series of prep track." Green finished second in both the 100 and 440-yard dashes.

He was edged in the 100 by Billy Gaines of Mullica Hills, N. J., who had a winning time of 9.3. Green was clocked in 9.4. Gaines first gained promi-

nence in national track circles as a 17-year-old prepster. He has since completed extensively on the national level. His opponents include Bob Hayes, Olympic 100 meter champion; Charlie Green, three-time NCAA 100 champ, and Jim Hines, co-holder with Green, Hayes and Canada's Harry Jerome of the fastest 100 time every recorded, 9.1.

In the 440-dash at Sacramento, Jim Green and the winner were timed in 47.5, but Green's placement was determined by a judge's decision.

The UK signee was also selected to the national 880-yard relay team. He responded with a first-leg time of 20.7. The team tied the meet record of 1:25.4.

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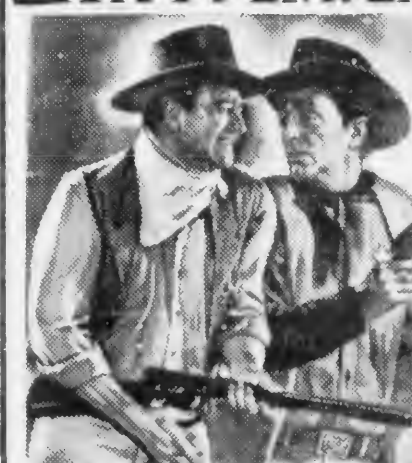
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## Campus News Briefs

The University Hospital is one of 29 teaching hospitals in the U.S. and Puerto Rico that will share in a \$1 million Public Health Service grant for training programs in anesthesiology. UK will receive \$29,970.

A Freedom Shrine, consisting of 28 authentic reproductions of historically famous American documents, and set up as a permanent exhibit, has been donated to the University by the Exchange Club of South Lexington. Documents ranging from the Mayflower Compact to the Instrument of Surrender in the Pacific at the close of World War II are exact photographic reproductions of the originals.

Kathy Ryan, 17, a Louisville

high school student has begun an eight-week work-study visit to the dental research laboratories at the University. She is the winner of the dental division of the Kentucky High School Science Fair in Richmond last April.

Contracts totaling \$991,551 have been awarded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the University's Research Foundation for studies of the health related aspects of tobacco. University researchers will also search for the effects of smoke on respiratory tissues.

Dr. Richard Butwell of the Patterson School of Diplomacy is quoted in an article entitled "Asia" in the June 27 issue of Look magazine.

## WBKY-FM

June 29-July 5

1:00—Sign on, Music  
2:00—Afternoon Concert  
5:00—Transatlantic Profile, BBC World Report, UN Review, Do You Want to Know, Education USA  
5:30—It Happened Today  
6:00—Evening Concert  
7:00—Don't Drink the Water, Georgetown Forum, About Science, London Portrait, Reader's Almanac  
7:30—Lives of Harry Lime, Horatio Hornblower, Theatre Royale, Black Museum, Theatre of the Air  
8:05—Viewpoint  
9:00—Masterworks  
Saturday, July 1  
9:00—Sign on, Music  
10:00—Morning Concert  
1:15—Manager's De  
1:30—UK Musicals  
2:00—World of Opera  
3:00—Music in Our Time

91.3 mc.

5:00—From the People  
5:45—Netherland's Press Review  
6:00—Evening Concert  
7:00—Life Among the Scots  
7:30—Theatre Five  
8:05—Pete Mathews  
10:00—Seminar: Big Sur  
11:00—Broadway Today

Sunday, July 2

9:00—Sign on, Music  
10:00—Morning Concert  
1:30—Recital Hall  
2:00—Concert Hour  
3:00—Sunday at Three  
5:00—NER Washington Forum  
5:45—Once Upon a Time  
6:00—Evening Concert  
7:00—Happenings and Environments  
8:05—Cleveland Orchestra  
10:00—Beyond Antiquity  
11:00—Jazz till Midnight

WBKY interrupts its scheduled programming to bring live coverage of the United Nations meetings at any time.

# Soapbox: The Cafeteria

By WILLIAM LONG  
Graduate Student In German

On Monday, June 26, patrons of the cafeteria were shocked to find that a second cup of coffee would no longer be given free at lunch. It seems that Mr. King, the manager of the cafeteria, had decreed in a Motu Proprio dated some days before, that free coffee for his student-subjects should cease.

The order was especially hard to bear because free coffee was still being provided for the supper guests, many of whom are townspeople with no business in the student cafeteria at all. Since Mr. King is an enlightened ruler he condescended to explain his action. Students, especially patrons of the Grille, were sneaking into the cafeteria and poaching coffee from the royal preserves.

That the manager considered this petty larceny to be a serious matter was evident from the demeanor of his subordinates who had to enforce the decree.

It was painful to see the terror and helplessness on their faces when subjects begged them to intercede with His Highness. Obviously Mr. King is in charge of personnel as well as coffee. That is only fitting. To Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

To some observers it seemed that this prohibition of a second cup of coffee was unworthy in one of Mr. King's rank and station. It was pointed out that a reigning monarch ought to be above such things, especially when his domain is so obviously prospering. Others thought it more to the point that the prohibition betrays a basic misunderstanding of the more intangible functions of a student cafeteria.

Chief among these functions, they said, was to provide the students, not the townspeople, with a comfortable and inviting background for a part of their social life. According to this view it was a sign of success when the students lingered over

a second, or occasionally even a third, cup of coffee. This was considered to be an extremely liberal view however.

Of course it is difficult for an observer to understand the many reasons of state which led to the decisions. One intelligent guess is that the regime felt it simply could not afford such a raid on the treasury. This, despite the fact that the cafeteria has always operated at a modest, but steady, profit. Another possibility is that the Guardians of the Beverage were outraged by the affront to public order implicit in the theft.

Some of the Guardians seemed to be extremely annoyed that there were students in the cafeteria at all instead of old ladies who are more orderly and do not steal coffee. One of the Guardians even told this observer that free coffee could be continued at supper precisely because there were not so many of 'them', meaning students, present at that meal. He was later flogged for his candor.

Here are some of the solutions proposed by observers of the situation:

1) The administration might admit that profit is indeed a major goal. Many have pointed out that this admission would free Mr. King and his associates from

the pose of being a student service. Many student-subjects would be willing to pay a penny more for their asparagus in order to have their coffee in peace and allow some poor fellow to filch his coffee.

2) Or they might take the coffee away from the townspeople at supper and restore it to the students at lunch. What they saved in the evening would more than make up for the loss during the day. This alternative would, of course, be unacceptable to an administration in a punitive mood.

3) They might simply close the accordion doors between the Grille and the cafeteria.

4) They might assign one of the many Chamberlains, Expeditors, Assistant Managers, Tasters, Chiefs of Protocol, etc. to the coffee pot. Their only visible function now is to get in the way of the customer on his way to the table.

As of now it is impossible to predict just what move, if any, His Majesty's government will make. Everything depends on the motivation which led to the removal of the coffee in the first place. Was it truly money? Or was it "the haunting fear that somebody, somewhere, might be having a good time"?

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